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EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1813.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Prince Regent's Speech.

YESTERDAY his Royal Highness the Prince Regent met both Houses of Parliament, and being seated on the throne, delivered the following excellent *SPEECH:—*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majesty's lamentable indisposition.

The great and splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain the glorious and decisive victory, obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrennees, by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the reduction of the fortress of St. Sebastians, and finally the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations you will have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the consumate skill and ability of the great commander Field Marshal Wellington, and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the threo nations united under his command.

The termination of the Armistice in the North of Europe, and the declaration of war by the Emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations, which it was calculated to excite.

By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Silesia, and Culm and Dennevitz, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated,

These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with so much judgment, and executed with so much consummate prudence, vigour, and ability, as to have led in their result, not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.

The annals of Europe afforded no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony.

Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description engaged in this conflict, have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering full tribute of applause to those sovereigns and princes, who in the sacred cause of national independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the greatest confidence on your disposition to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of alliance, which originating chiefly in the magnanimous and distinguished views of the Emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other allied powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the northern powers, to be laid before you, as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the Emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed, has received an important addition of force by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government; and that justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances will permit, to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the United States of America still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the government of the United States to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussions with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident, however, you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.

I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce; and I trust that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence during the present year will afford material relief to his Majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe that the war in which the allied powers are engaged against the Ruler of France is a war of necessity; and that his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.

The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and of the Russian empire, now equally animate the German people; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.

I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended scene of warfare and of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the Ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.

No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honor or just pretensions as a nation will ever be on my part, or on that of his Majesty's allies, an obstacle to Peace.

The restoration of that great blessing upon principles of justice and equality has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which has already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy.

To the firmness and perseverance of this country, these advantages may in a great degree be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us to new exertions, and we shall thus, I trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest to a conclusion which will be consistent with the independence of all the nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS
Of the complete defeat of BONAPARTE *in Saxony.*

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, November 3, 1813.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 3.—Mr. SOLLY arrived this morning at the office of Viscount CASTLEREAGH, from Leipsic, with duplicates of despatches from Lt. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. W. STEWART, K. B. of which the following are copies.—The originals, by his Aid-de-Camp, Mr. JAMES, are not yet received.

MY LORD, SKENDITZ, Oct. 17, 1813.

THE glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leader is decorated with fresh laurels.

Forty pieces of cannon, 12,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, one eagle and many cuirasses, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.

To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany on the 14th inst. When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipsic, at this time the Prince Royal was at Cothen, and Gen. Blucher at Halle. The former occupied with his advanced guards the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Merseburg and Schendítz.

Gen. Blucher moved his Head Quarters on the 14th to Gros Kugel pushing his advance on the great road to Leipsic, and occupied the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Dellitzch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Halle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march he took up his head-quarters at Sylhitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right on Wittn, and the left near the Petersberg. Gen. Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzingerode was on the left at Zarbig.

Gen. Blucher found the enemy's forces, consisting of the 4th, 6th and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the guards under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and Gen. Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. This country is open, and very favorable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent, near Radefeld;—and behind it the ground is more intersected; generally speaking, however, it is open, any adapted to all arms.

The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows:—

The corps of Gen. Langeron was to attack Freyroda, and then Radefeld, leaving the corps of Gen. Sachen in reserve. The *corps d'armee* of Gen. D'Yorck, was directed to move on the great *chaussee* [causway] leading to Leipsic, until it reached the village of Sieglen, when turning to its left it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard were to press on the main road to Leipsic.

The corps of Gen. St. Priest arriving from Mersberg was to follow the corps of Gen. Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy, soon after, the first onset gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on the right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Wertenitz, as also the villages of Mockern and Mokan on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken, and retaken by the corps of Yorck five times; the musquetry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburk regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of eight pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Werteritz, and Hohausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on. Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighborhood of Duben. However, the Russians equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful—night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. Gen. Klop's cavalry took a battery of thirteen guns, and the Cossacks of Gen. Emanual, five. The enemy drew off towards Steghitz and Plosen, and passed the Partha river. Gen. Sacken's corps, which supported Gen. Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Bonapatte, who, it seems, according to the informations of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of Gen. D'Yorck, which so conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded; among the latter are Colonels Heinmitz, Kutaler, Bouch, Hiller, Lowenthal, Lantetz, ; Majors Scohn and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of general officers in the Prussian army; and I have sincere regret in adding, that his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburck Strelitz, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took five hundred prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians there are Gen. Chimchin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I average Gen. Blucher's whole loss between 6 and 7,000 *mes hors du combat.*

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army, in endeavoring feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship will, I am persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty-one combats since hostilities recommenced. Your Lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merit and very eminent services of General Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me, on this fresh occasion, to allude to them.

I attached Gen Lowe to Gen. Blucher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your Lordship I have have derived every assistance from his reports.

My aid-de-camp, Capt. Darsing, an officer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the enemy's hands.

I shall now put your Lordship in possession as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the Prince Royal of Sweden and Gen. Blucher by Prince Schwartzenberg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of Gen. Guilluy, Prince Maurice, Lachenstein, Thielman, and Platoff, were collected in the neighborhood of Markstedt, and were to move forward on Leipsic; keeping up the communication on one side with Gen. Blucher's army, and on the other these corps were to detach to their right to facilitate the attack of the corps of Gen. Merevelde, and the divisions of Bianchi Weissenwerf, on Zwacket and Connewitz, at which latter place, the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. Gen. Nostitz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.

The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards, were to move on Rotha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in columns on its right bank. The reserves of the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Generals Merevelds and Wittgenstein, were also to take post at this station.

Gen. Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse, Gens. Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipsic, the Russian guards forming their reserve. Gen. Colloredg advanced from Borne, as reserve to Gen. Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chermita: Gens. Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau's on Allingberg and Penig.

The Army of Gen. Bennigsen, from Colditz, was to push on Grimma and Wintzen.—The corps of Count Bubna had been relieved before Leipsic by Gen. Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the grand army. A report arrived late at night to Gen. Blucher, that Bonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired in the evening, and the allies occupied their position as before the attack.

Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.

On the 17th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The Prince Royal, who had his H. Q. at Lansberg, and his army behind it marched at two o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Brittenfield, with Gen. Winzingerode's and Gen. Bulow's corps towards midday on Gen. Bulow's left. Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.

No cannonading being heard on this side of the grand army (though Gen. Blucher's corps was under arms,) and as it was also understood Gen. Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, and part of the Prince Royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy shewed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstration; and the hussars of Mecklenberg charged his advance parties into the suburbs of Leipsic; and took three cannon and some prisoners of the hulans of the guards.

The state of affairs is such that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence, which has hitherto so conspicuously favored us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

I am, &c. C. STEWART.

MY LORD, LEIPSIC, Oct. 19, 1813.

Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitles her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of some abler pen to detail to your Lordship the splendid events of these two last days; but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

The victory of Gen. Blucher, on the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Bonaparte in the neighborhood of Leipsic.

The collective loss of about 100 pieces of cannon; sixty thousand men, and immense numbers of prisoners, the desertion of the whole Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wertemburg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, many Generals, among whom are Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lamijon, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day.

The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipsic, this morning the magazines, artillery, and stores of the place, with the King of Saxony, and all his court, the garrison and rear guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded, (the number of which exceed 30,000 men,) the narrow escape of Bonaparte who fled from Leipsic at 9 o'clock, the allies entering at 11 o'clock; the complete overthrow *(deroute)* of the French army, who are endeavouring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.

The further result your Lordship can but arrive at from an account of our military positions.

It will be my endeavor to give you as succinct and clear account as I am able, first of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army; and secondly, to describe what immediately came under my own observations, namely, the movements of the Prince Royal and Gen. Blucher.

My despathes, up to the 17th, have detailed the position of the allied armies up to that date. It being announced by Prince Schwartzenburg that it was the intention of their Majesties, the allied sovereigns, to renew the attack on the 18th, and the armies of the North and Silesia being directed to co-operate, the following general disposition was made.

I must here observe, that the attack on the 16th by the grand army, occurred in the neighborhood of Leibert Wolkovitz. The country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with this army, and an artillery exceeding in number six hundred pieces, between the opposed armies. The solitary buildings, which the enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, were attacked by the Russian Infantry and after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage.

The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, were then brought forward, they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing.

To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in columns. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement; they overthrew all before them; destroying I am told, whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left 700 dragoons within the enemy's line.

Many officers were killed and wounded. Gen. Latour Maubourg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry under Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the grand army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from the different points of assembly, on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipsic, the armies of the North and Silesia were to attack from the line of the Saal, and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. Gen. Blucher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden 50,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, of his army, and with this formidable reinforcement, the Northern army, was to attack from the heights of Faucha, while

...n. Blucher was to retain his position before Leipsic, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other and concert further movements: that part of the enemy's force, which for some time had been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden, and Gen. Blucher, had taken up a very good position upon the left bank of the Partha, having its right at the strong point of Paucha, and its left towards Leipsic.

To force the enemy's right and obtain possession of the heights of Paucha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army. The corps of Russians under General Winzingerode, and the Prussians under Gen. Bulow, were destined for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plausen und Mockau.

The passage was effected without much opposition.—Gen. Winzingerode took about 3000 prisoners at Paucha, and some guns.

Gen. Blucher put his army in motion as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighborhood of the villages of Stoilintz and Probestheyda, and the infantry of the Prince Royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over that plain, in line and column, towards Leipsic, occupying Somerfelt, Paunsdorff, and Schopfeldt, in strength, protecting their retreat.

A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant performances of Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry, marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when Gen. Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schunfeldt, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He however took it, but was driven back, when the most positive orders were sent him by Gen. Blucher, to reoccupy it at the point of the bayonet; which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian battalions of Gen. Bulow's corps were warmly engaged, also at Paunsdorff, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the P. R. directed the rocket brigade under Capt. Bouge, to form on the left of a Prussian battery and open upon the columns retiring. Congreve's formidable weapon had scarce accomplished the point of paralizing a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up, (as if panic struck), when that gallant and deserving officer, Capt. Bouge, alike an ornament to his profession, and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lt. Strangways, who succeeded in the command of the Brigade, received the Prince Royal's thanks for the services they rendered.

During the action twenty-two guns of Saxon artillery, joined us from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars and two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the Prince Royal addressed the latter by an offer, that he would head them immediately against the enemy, which they, to a man, accepted.

The communication being now established betwen the grand attacks and that of these two armies, the Grand Duke Constantine, Gens. Platoff, Miaradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal, communicating the events carrying on in that direction.

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probothede, Stelleritz, and Connevitz, but the different columns bearing on these points as detailed in my former despatch, finally carried every thing before them. Gen. Bonningsen taking the village upon the right of the Reusichove, having been joined by Gen. Bubna, from Dresden, Gen. Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and Gen. Guilay manœuvring with twenty five thousand Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster. Gen. Thielman and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein's corps moved upon the same river; and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost above forty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, sixty-five pieces of artillery, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, with all their Staff and Generals, which came over *en masse* during the action.

The armies remained upon the ground which they had so bravely conquered, that night. The Prince Royal had his *bivouac* at Paunsdorth; Gen. Blucher remained at Witteritz, and the Emperor's and King's at Ruda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumburg; General Blucher received an order from the King of Prussia, to detach in that direction. The movements of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenburg, that upon Erfurth has long since been lost to them; the line of the Saal alone remains, and as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipsic was attacked and carried after a short resistance, by the armies of General Blucher, the Prince Royal, and General Bennigsen, and the grand army. Marshal Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; these, with marshal Augereau and Victor narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each leading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the Great Square. The acclammations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the Commander in Chief, Field Marshal the Prince Schwartzenberg, and of the other experienced leaders, together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this despatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope however, to do hereafter.

I send this dispatch by my aid decamp, Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services, since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late events and will be able to give your lordship all further particulars. I have the honor, &c.

CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. On the field of battle this day, an officer arrived from Gen. Tettenborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town, which were presented by the Prince Royal to the Emperor of Russia. C. S.

Negotiations for Peace.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled.

I transmit for the information of Congress copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of Great Britain for instituting negociations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favorable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

January 6, 1814. JAMES MADISON.

Lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State.

Foreign Office, Nov. 4, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of the President of the United States, a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian Government, as soon as his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was informed that Plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negociating for the peace with Great Britain under the mediation of His Imperial Majesty.

His Lordship having by the last Courier from the Imperial Head Quarters acquainted me that the American Commissioners now at St. Petersburg have intimated, in reply to this overture, that they had no objections to a negociation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British Government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negociate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the Prince Regent commands me to transmit by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest to the seat of government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the President, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negociation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station, will be directed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the United States in furtherance of this overture; or should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant, CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure alluded to above.]

Translation of a note from Lord Cathcart, to the Count de Nesselrode, dated

Toplitz, 1st September, 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Emperor of all the Russias, desirous to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honor to address this note to his Excellency the Count de Nesselrode.

Although the Prince Regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his Imperial Majesty for terminating the discussions with the United States of America, his Royal Highness desires nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which his Imperial Majesty has expressed of seeing the war between Great Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

With this view, his Royal Highness having learned that the Envoys Plenipotentiary of the United States for negotiating a peace with Great-Britain, under the mediation of his Imperial Majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly power in the question which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American plenipotentiaries.

His Royal Highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing, between the two nations, the blessing and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of his Imperial Majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the Prince Regent would prefer that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, his Royal Highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c. CATHCART.

The Secretary of State to Lord Castlereagh.

Department of State, January 5, 1813.

My Lord—I have had the honor to receive by a flag of truce your Lordship's letter of the 4th Nov. inst. and a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg presented to the Russian government on the first of September preceding.

By this communication it appears that his royal highness the Prince Regent rejected the mediation offered by his Imperial Majesty to promote peace between the United States at Gottenburgh or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the Emperor in favor of such an arrangement.

Having laid your Lordship's communication before the President, I am instructed to state, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negociation for the accommodation of differences between the United States and Great Britain. As the Emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, the President could not doubt that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would accept the mediation, which his Imperial Majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the Emperor inspired the President, that induced him, disregarding considerations, which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send ministers to St. Petersburgh, to take advantage of it. It would have been very satisfactory to the President, if his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had found it compatible with the views of Great Britain to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided in accomplishing an object, which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negociations at St. Petersburgh, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the United States unconnected against Great Britian, with any affairs of the Continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result. The terms of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend, to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, His Imperial Majesty shewed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the United States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire they have repeatedly manifested of terminating the present contest with Great Britain on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations, and calculated not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collisions which might interrupt it.

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your Lordship, to treat with the United States independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, sent to St. Petersburg. The offer of a mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which cannot but be felt.—From the known character however of the Emperor, and the benevolent views with which this mediation was offered, the President cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction a concurrence of the United States, in an alternative, which, under existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interposition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your Lordship, for the information of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gothenburg, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that His Majesty the King of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their public negotiations, within his dominions.

The President duly sensible of the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving directions to the Admiral commanding the [illegible] coast, which your Lordship has communicated, &c.

I have the honor [illegible]

CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan. 3, 1814.

Mr. Webster (of N. H.) said, that it would be remembered that at the last session, a message was received by the House from the President, in answer to certain resolutions of the House, relative to the repeal of the French decrees. This message was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, who made their report. On this report the House did not act at that session. I now rise, said Mr. W. for the purpose of submitting a motion, which shall again bring the subject before the House. I mean, sir, that the message and the report of the committee of Foreign Relations thereon, be again referred to the same. I understand such a reference, or some similar proceeding, to be necessary, in order to bring the subject again regularly before us. I am induced to this, as well by the intrinsic importance of the matter contained in the report of the Secretary of State, as by an unwillingness that the manner in which the resolutions of the House were answered on that occasion should quietly pass into a precedent. I deprecate the idea, that when this House, which is the inquest of the nation, calls for information on certain specific points, the call is to be answered by an elaborate argument, and that such argument is to be holden to be conclusive on the judgment of the House and of the nation.

The subject to which the message and the report of the Secretary relates, has lost none of its importance. It remains an object of great interest, to those especially who have been and still are dissatisfied with the professed grounds of the war.

This House, by an almost unanimous vote, has recently expressed its sense of the necessity of an inquiry into the causes of the failure of our arms. I agree, sir, with the general sense of the House, and with what I am persuaded is equally the general sense of the community. It is doubtless necessary to know if there be not something wrong or defective in the conduct of the war. But is it not equally important, if there were nothing wrong or defective in the original commencement of it? May it not have been ill judged and ill timed in the beginning, as well as ill conducted since? There may be, sir, a want of better Armies and better Generals. Let us inquire if there be not also the want of a better *Cause*—I mean a cause that stands clearer in regard to the justice and necessity of the war; a cause that appeals itself better to the judgments and consciences of those whose efforts are indispensable to its vigorous prosecution. If its advocates can shew satisfactorily that this war was undertaken on grounds plainly and manifestly just; if they can shew that it was necessary and unavoidable; if they can shew that it rests solely on American grounds; and that it grew out of a policy just and impartial, as it related to the belligerents of Europe—if they ever make all this manifest, the war will change its character. It will then grow as energetic, as it now is feeble. It will become the cause of the people, and not the cause of a party.—The people would then maintain their own cause, with vigour and effect. In such a cause, government would have nothing to do but to direct the spontaneous actions of the community. It now has to create that action, by the application of every artificial stimulus that can be invented. In such a cause, we should not have been, at the end of two dispiriting campaings, farther from our object—the conquest of Canada—than when we began. No, sir, Canada, to the walls of Quebec, would have been yours in thirty days, if the cause had been one with which the whole people had been satisfied, and which they had espoused with ardor.

The Speaker here said, that it was necessary, before further discussion, for the House to decide whether it would now consider the motion. Mr. W. was not aware that such vote of consideration was necessary, on a mere motion to refer a subject. If such, however, were the course, he should submit to it.

Mr. Webster's motion, which originally contemplated a reference of the subject to the committee of Foreign Relations, was so modified as to propose a reference to a committee of the whole.

And the motion to refer the same to a committee of the whole was agreed to.

On the question to make the same the order of the day for Monday next:—

Mr. Wright said he hoped this subject would not be marked for Monday next. It will be recollected, said he, that the great and important business of the army and navy, which ought in the opinion of every patriot to occupy the House uninterruptedly, until they are properly provided for, and satisfactorily disposed of, will engage us far beyond that time; that it will be improper to occupy the time of this House in that *petite guerre* against the administration, while the attention of the House ought to be pre-occupied in the foreign war we are now engaged in against Great Britain and her savage allies. I would ask the *ayes and noes* by which this business is brought before us, as well as the *cui bono*—is it to strengthen the arm of government or to paralize it? Can it be the object of gentlemen who were opposed to the war to protract it by sowing the seeds of dissension against the government? I can assure him that it is the wish of the gentlemen who declared the war to effect the object of it, to wit—an honorable peace, and that without delay. I do hope that the friends to the prosecution of the war with energy and effect, will not agree to take up that subject at the time proposed: And, sir, to enable them to express their opinion, I will move that they be taken up on the fourth of March, the ides of March being a memorable day in the annals of history, and in my judgment a proper time to take up a subject of the complexion of the one now under consideration, and this House will recollect, that they are now called on to secure the blessings purchased by the blood of their fathers the patriots of the revolution, and hand them down unimpaired to posterity.

The question on the postponement to the fourth Monday in March next, was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

For the postponement	69
Against it	82

So the postponement was not agreed to.

The discussion was made the order of the day for Monday next.

THE ORACLE.

PORTSMOUTH,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1814.

The Prospect of Peace.

It is now certain that a fresh negociation for Peace will be set on foot. And it is a subject of no small interest to observe the sanguine expectations, already excited. At Washington the *letter writers* seem to have vied with one another in the worthy business of *easy credulity* and *exhilirant calculation*. Not content to state facts, and leave their correspondents to draw their own conclusions, they assure us *that Peace is certain and is near at hand.*

But what is the foundation of all these pacific prospects, which a cloud of *letter writers* are ready to persuade us are in a few days to ripen into Peace? Laying aside our hopes and fears, let us examine the matter with the analyzing coolness, that can search for truth.

It appears by the despatch of Lord Castlereagh that the Prince Regent rejected the mediation of Russia, but at the same time declared his readiness to enter into a direct negotiation for Peace, either at London, or Gottenburg. Our Administration has thought proper to accede to this proposal, and announce their determination to appoint an Embassy to open a negotiation at Gottenburg.

The Prince Regent has accompanied this overture with *no basis* for negotiation, but declares in *broad terms* his readiness to settle differences on principles of perfect reciprocity, *consistent with the maxims of public law, and the maritime rights of Great Britain.* This, if not identically, is substantially the language used by Great Britain for the last seven years. It does not contain an indication that she will relax an iota of the conditions, on which she offered an armistice in 1812, and was ready to treat for peace with, or without, an armistice. Why then does Mr. Madison agree to a negotiation this year, which he spurned last year? The cause is at once found in the wonderful changes in Europe. With what prospect does he open it? This question is of the utmost importance to the people of the United States; and at once leads to the inquiry, *what concessions is Mr. Madison prepared to make?* We have already said the British Government will not recede from their positions, but will with us, as they have in their contests in Europe even in the proudest days of France, adhere to them with pertinacious obstinacy. We have been told that we made the war ourselves, that it is *our own war*, and when we are tired of it, we can unmake it by making a peace, as good as that, which we threw away for the sake of making war.

But to the question,—is Administration prepared to quit their ground, for the ground they have taken must be abandoned, or we are to have an eternal war? Great-Britain will never surrender to us what Europe in arms could not have extorted from her. But have not the disgraces and defeats of our rulers brought them to their senses? Do they not see that peace is necessary to the prosperity of the country? Do they not see that peace is the best thing for their own comfort, and their power? They may indeed be, and no doubt are sensible, that the prosperity of the country imperiously demands peace; but they were equally as sensible, that the prosperity of the country imperiously forbid declaring war. They made war to escape the contempt and disgrace which their madness and folly had prepared for them. They took their ground, they declared that England must agree to certain demands, or they would enforce their demands by the sword. England would not budge, and so these *brave* and *wise* men had to *save their honor* and *consistency* by sacrificing their country!!

So now has Mr. Madison *taken his ground.* After the orders in council were revoked, *the only alleged cause of war*, he conjured up his grounds on the subjects of the right of search, impressment and naturalization, on which he knew he could force congress, if he chose. This was done at the auspicious moment, that Bonaparte was victoriously advancing in the conquest of Russia. We have no idea Mr. Madison would have taken such grounds the last year—but *he has taken them*, and as forced them to the world. And now his difficulty is *to get from them without the disgrace of himself and his party.* As he resorted to war against all the rules of reason,

...ustice and expediency, so he may continue in war contrary to all the maxims of prudence and wisdom. Is Mr. MADISON improved in morals, or advanced in wisdom since the fatal moment he madly signed the death warrant of the nation in order *to save his election*? What symptom of evidence has he given of moral or political reformation? On the contrary his retaliation on British prisoners assumes a new and savage aspect in the annals of war.

The authors of the war will not be willing to abandon it without effecting any one of its declared objects. Such *self* abasement for the good of others is not in the nature of man. They know full well that if they close this war and gain nothing but defeat and disgrace for the immense sacrifices of blood and treasure, it has occasioned, they cannot escape the contempt of the present age and abhorrence of posterity.—Hence we have lately seen the war party adopting measures of the most vigorous, nay of a desperate character. The Embargo, just passed and now enforced, is of this nature. And other measures are in train of correspondent spirit.—The disasters of the last campaign, like the last bad voyage of the unfortunate merchant, seem only calculated to make them less wise and more desperate.

If Mr. MADISON do not expect to effect peace by this mission, why does he institute it? Many strong reasons may be given for the policy of the mission.

1. It will facilitate his loans.

2. It will facilitate the army enlistments.

3. It will make the people less discontented under the internal taxes.

4. It will serve to disarm and quiet the opposition to the war generally.

5. It serves at the present time to divert the public attention from the disgraces of the last campaign.

6. It has a magical effect in quieting people under the Embargo; an embargo, which alone and without all the other evils and curses of the country, the people would not bear three weeks.

7. It is calculated to prevent any STRONG MEASURES, during the present session of the Legislature of Massachusetts. But if the politicians of Massachusetts are the dupes of such flimsy policy, they deserve the charge of degeneracy, which the friends of MADISON have endeavored to fix on them.

8. It will enable Mr. MADISON to observe the fortunes of our AUGUST FRIEND NAPOLEON. Should he be effectually humbled, this negociation may be spun out, till our rulers feel the necessity, absolute, dire (as to *them personally*) necessity of acceding to terms of peace. But this will not be in the year 1814, *though he be down*; so much obstinacy and cavil will then be put into requisition in negociating.

At this momentous crisis, when WAR, RESTRICTION, and EMBARGO in a hideous, triple alliance are forging chains and misery for this once free and happy country, we regret that Federalists are *daily* indulging their accustomed weakness; *looking to extraneous or foreign causes for relief*. The fashionable cant now is that if BONAPARTE is put down, we shall have peace: but if he recovers himself the war will continue. The overthrow of BONAPARTE will unquestionably be a severe blow to the administration and facilitate a peace. But it will not extinguish the *hatred to England*, nor furnish a salve to the *personal honor* of our rulers in closing a war, that has been all loss, and making a peace, that has no gain. Though the disgraces of the war belong exclusively to its authors, and *to them personally*, yet a violent effort will be made to associate and identify them with the nation.—Hence we hear it said and reiterated, no peace must be made but an honorable peace; that is, it must be a peace, that will bear off these mad rulers honorably. We say whatever the disgraces of the war or of peace may be, they belong *personally* to the rulers, because they in the first place waged war from wrong motives, and in the next place persisted in it, when its avowed cause, the orders in council, was removed.

As long therefore as they can succeed in making the people believe that their cause is the cause of the nation, and their honor is the honor of the nation, we shall have war, *whether Bonaparte be up or down*; nor shall we taste the blessings of peace, *till the commanding voice of the injured and abused people of the United States is heard, in terms, that can not be resisted.*

Mr. Webster's Resolutions.

We are glad to see that Mr. WEBSTER has called up the consideration of his Resolutions and Mr. MONROE's Report. Perhaps no subject that was ever agitated in Congress, occasioned more consternation and diffidenky in the Presidential ranks, than did these Resolutions at the last session. The tameness and subserviency of Mr. MADISON to French insolence seemed for a while to be seen and felt by all hands. It is no wonder his friends startle at Mr. W's proposition, and attempt to give it the go by on a motion to put off the consideration *till the fourth of March*.

Our relations with France have been the source of all our evils. This sore, which has long been a gangrene to the nation, should be probed to the bottom. This is a work, which the country expect from Mr. WEBSTER and his able associates, whose talents and patriotism are equal to the honor of the high cause in which they are engaged: and we doubt not but the expectations of the public will be fully answered.

The British Admiral YOUNG has obtained a victory over the Texel and Schelt fleets and captured and destroyed 12 sail of the line.

Pampelona is taken, and the key of N. and W Spain is now in the hands of Lord WELLINGTON Oct. 31.

The resolution [illegible] to be a [illegible]

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

RETALIATION.

THE southern planters sometimes take the following method of punishing their slaves.—Having stripped them naked, they tie their left arms together, then putting a stick into each of their right hands, command them to flog each other. Determined to spare themselves as much as possible, the blows at first fall light and easy; till one, thinking the other has hit too hard, *retaliates*; a like retaliation ensues on the other part; blow follows blow; the blood gushes; the skin peels, and gore and flesh are scattered around; till the parties, bleeding, lacerated and exhausted, sink down together, overcome with exertion, rage and agony, to the great delight and satisfaction of that *humane lover of liberty*, their master.

It appears to me that this picture bears a strong resemblance to the scene on which Great Britain and America have entered. Forced into war against the will of both nations, the rod is put into our unwilling hands, that we may lacerate each other, to the great delight of the authors of the war; who trust to the mutual irritability of mankind, to excite a hatred and rancor, which would renew all the horrors of barbarous warfare and vandalism, and terminate in the utter destruction of the weaker party.

We began, by burning a part of Queenstown. The British in *retaliation* destroyed a part of Havre de Grace. We follow up the game by burning Newark; and the British *retaliate* with a vengeance by burning Buffalo and its neighborhood. Thus that crisis is approaching, which was so ardently and openly wished for, by the friends of the administration, at the first of the war. If any one doubts that our *masters* have put this rod into our hands, and *purposely* brought this evil upon us, let him peruse General M'CLURE's defence, who positively asserts, that Newark was burnt, by the express orders of ARMSTRONG, "the head which planned it."

A second object of *retaliation*, has been Prisoners of war. Great-Britain has declared those to be traitors, who have taken up arms against their mother country, and by natural law, as well as the usage of all the world, they ought to suffer death. She has imprisoned these traitors, and most likely will hang all of them, on whom treason can be proved. We are offended at this, and imprison—whom? Not Americans, taken in arms against us; that would be a *just* retaliation, and no one could find fault with it. But in order to *retaliate*, we commit a new crime; we imprison worthy men, and like her, that if England hangs her traitors, we will hang her noblest sons, in *retaliation*; making common cause with outlaws and with felons.—Our *masters* are in hopes that England will *retaliate* in earnest, and spill our best blood, in revenge for her best blood. What language can describe the horrors which must ensue? What carnage! what murder! what assassination!—And to complete the savage character, to which we are fast approaching, who can tell, but we shall inflict on the sufferers the most exquisite torture, as a mode of retaliation? What a delightful spectacle for the authors of war and retaliation!

A third object, by which we have attempted to provoke England to retaliation, is the restraint of all British subjects, who were residing in our country, before the declaration of war, and the seizure of private citizens in Canada, as prisoners of war. True disciples of NAPOLEON, our *masters* never fail to tread in his steps. But in this instance they have suffered a poignant and mortifying disappointment. Britain has disdained to retaliate.

Enough has been said on this disgusting subject. But is the nation, which submits to such enormities, free? No, we are slaves; slaves to our passions, which subject us to a bondage the most cruel, under masters the most inhumane.—But one comfort remains: our fetters are not yet rivetted; *it is yet in our power to break them.* The juncture is favorable. Great-Britain, the triumphant both in Europe and America, again offers us Peace. Our Rulers will do all they can to throw obstacles in the way of a pacific arrangement, which would be a death blow to their hopes of dominion. But it yet remains with *us the people* whether we will be free or not.—Let every true American, both in his private and public capacity, advocate PEACE, and Government must hear; the demagogues must succumb; reason will triumph, and we shall be emancipated. PACIFICUS.

MR. WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.

I HAVE always remarked, that when a man is asked one or more simple, plain questions, which require very little more than *yes* or *no* for answer, that if he does not reply in the shortest, most direct manner, and without circumlocution, it leads the mind to some unfavorable suspicions respecting him. But when he gives an answer, accompanied with a long string of laboured arguments, to induce you to think his statements correct, depend upon it, he either has not told the truth, or he believes you will (without the assistance of his logic) think so.

Mr. WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS merely asked the President to inform the House of Representatives when, and in what manner, the French decree, repealing the Berlin and Milan decrees, was first communicated to this Government; and if it was not communicated until the Summer of 1812, whether he had made any remonstrance to the French Government for keeping it secret from him, as well as the British Government, for more than a year after its date.

Nothing can be more clear, than that these questions required no more than short and distinct answers. But Mr. MADISON, through his Secretary of State, gives the House a long, laborious, sophistical essay, tending to shew, that if the decree had been made known to the British in due time, it would not have produced the repeal of the orders in council; or if made known to this Government, before we declared war, that it would not have led to measures which would have prevented war with the British.

The supporters of the resolutions very naturally thought, that they were as capable of judging of *consequences*, as Mr. MONROE could be, and felt no little displeasure at this attempt to deprive them of the use of their mental faculties, and therefore moved for a consideration of his reply, which after some ineffectual struggle by the minority, was put off to the present session of Congress.

Now although the majority declared that Mr. MONROE's *Report*, (as it was called, and perhaps very properly, for it could not be called a *reply*), was conclusive, and that it had silenced the cavils of opposition; yet some how or other, the writers of the opposition, during the recess of Congress, by the mere force of reason and truth, had so unravelled the intricate texture of it, that the majority begin now to shew their fears, that it may not be found so conclusive and unanswerable, as they loudly thought.

It seems that Mr. WEBSTER no sooner called for the promised consideration of Mr. MONROE's report, than the leaders of the majority, stimulated by their fears, pretend to be very precious at their time. Some say, put it off to the 4th of March, others try out, let us hear no more of it,—we are engaged in the work of blood and slaughter.—this is no time to reason and investigate; but others, more cunning, say, throw the burden of proof upon the mover,—let us overwhelm *him* with the task.

These tricks did not prevail; the majority were not so much blinded by their leaders, but that a sufficient number were found to vote for the motion of Mr. WEBSTER, as soon as they were told that although a day was assigned to take it up, yet that it should not stand in the way of *more urgent business*; and it was easy to perceive such business might be got ready to quash it.

This de-ire of the majority to give it the *go by*, puts me in mind of an old story, which by your leave, gentle reader, I'll tell you.

A criminal, who had been arraigned at the bar in one of the British courts for some very heinous crime, after all the witnesses had been examined, and the pleadings gone through, was asked by the chief justice, what he had to say in his defence, replied,—"Ah, my lord, this is a foul case; I desire to hear no more of it."

Another Fire!

It is with the most unpleasant sensations we enter on the painful duty of recording another FIRE which has been kindled in this devoted town. At a quarter past seven of the evening of Wednesday the 12th inst. the Ropewalk belonging to Mr. JOSEPH ADERMAN 3d, beyond the south mill pond was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly spread, and great activity was displayed in bringing up the engines and assembling at the scene of action. By well directed exertions the fire was prevented from spreading, and the ropewalk only was consumed, with its contents, consisting of about 5 tons of tarred yarns, and a suit of sails belonging to Capt. BEARD of Cape Ann, a small quantity of cordage and some sails belonging to our ship yards and 3 tons of hemp and yarns belonging to Mr. JOSEPH N. BOND a gentleman in Boston who had generously contributed 200 dollars to the relief of the sufferers by the first fire. The total loss may be estimated at about 6,000 dollars.

There does not remain a doubt but that this was the work of an incendiary. Capt. Beard's yarns were taken from the great fire by being thrown into the dock, and were stretched along the ropewalk and dried. Fire was communicated to these yarns and it communicated with such an incomprehensible velocity that it spread from one end of the walk to the other in about ten minutes.

A *prophecy* had been current in this town for about a week that there would be a fire in the south part of the town on Wednesday evening at half past seven. Whether this was a casual concatenation of circumstances or the prophets had a correspondence with the incendiaries, it is hard to determine. Many circumstances too unimportant to detail favor the former opinion. But a threat thrown out by a suspicious person now under confinement, renders the latter more probable.

Donations.

It is with the deepest gratitude we acknowledge the liberality of those who have interested themselves in behalf of the unfortunates of this place, deprived of their dwellings and property on the night of the 22d ult. In addition to the many liberal donations already noticed in the Oracle, we have the pleasure of giving the following:

From the officers and crew of the Rattle-snake Sloop of war,	$ 2,580 00
From the Enterprize,	225 00
From SALEM.	
St. Peter's Church,	240 00
First Congregational Society,	254 00
North Society,	508 60
New South Society,	155 00
East Society,	215 00
Baptist Society,	141 00
From BOSTON.	
Rev. Mr. Parkman's Society,	253 00
Rev. Mr. Eaton's,	76 87
Rev. Messrs. Murray's & Dean's,	226 68
Rev. Dr. Lothrop's,	178 35
Rev. Dr. Baldwin's,	208 12
First Baptist Church,	117 22
Brattle-street Church,	427 92
Rev. Mr. Lowell's,	361 05
Rev. Mr. Sharp's,	105 00
Rev. Dr. Griffin's,	294 25
Rev. Dr. Freeman and Mr. Cary's,	186 12
Rev. Mr. Huntington's,	288 22
Roman Catholic Chapel,	132 96
Rev. Mr. Channing's,	306 71
Rev. Mr. Thacher's,	434 40
Rev. Mr. Abbot's,	208 96
Rev. Dr. Gardiner's,	525 00
Rev. Mr. Holley's,	286 52
Methodist Chapels,	214 32

The individual subscriptions in Boston amount to upwards of 10,000 dollars: the following are among the generous donors: Wm. Gray, Esq. 1000 dollars, John Tappan 500, Jas. N. Howe 200, Edward Tuckerman 100, C. W. Greene 100, Samuel G. Perkins 200, New Assistant Fire Society 230. The inhabitants of Brookline have given 350 dolls. Chelsea 260, Charlestown 1800.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Another Fire on Wednesday night, evidently the work of an incendiary, and yet the culprits detected with goods stolen at the great fire are still unpunished. So long as this is the case we may expect a repetition of our calamities. In the name of Heaven why do not the constituted authorities of the town do their duty?

The depositions of JACOB HIDDEN of Newbury, and NATHAN DANE STOODLEY of this town, Ropemakers, in the employ of Joseph Akerman 3d, have been taken by *Wm. Boyd*, Esq. and may be seen at his office; They state that no fire of any kind had been used in the Ropewalk for two months prior, to the 12th inst. nor had any candle or lighted Segar been used therein during said period.

The Sermon preached on Wednesday last at the South meeting-house, was very superior.—What pity that the man who has monopolized the *lime* in this town, and he alone has more than doubled his *rent* since the fire had not heard it. What must have been their feelings, had they been present, when the preacher so emphatically and eloquently reproved those who feast on destruction and make profit of the wants of the distressed? The man alluded to both call themselves *republicans*, the *friends of the people*, the *friends of the poor*; and with as much reason may call themselves charitable christians, and so *humble* and unostentatious, that their names do not appear on the subscription paper opened for the relief of the sufferers.

The last Aurora has a paragraph accusing the British of plundering our ship masters of their compasses, charts, &c. No honest man can justify or palliate such base proceedings. But who does not remember, that a few months since, on the Pier in this town, an exposed trunk, chartly spy glasses, sextants, cases of instruments, dividers, Gunter's scales, &c. plundered from the merchant vessels of the enemy by the Privateer Fox, Capt. HARDY, of this place?

Amy Dacden's sind horse Romulus is again brought forward for a Congressional heat—the old nag, tho' so often distanced, is determined not to quit the race ground while there is a guinea in the purse.

The British account of the capture of Fort Niagara is given in a Montreal paper of the 30th ult. It states that it was assaulted an hour before day light, and after a short but severe contest, it was carried with a very slight loss on their part—the American 65 killed and 15 wounded, *all by the bayonet!* The remainder of the garrison, to the number of 330 regulars and artillery, were made prisoners—and 27 pieces of ordnance were found in the fort.

It is reported that the town of Batavia has been burnt by the Brunch.

Sir PHILIP BROKE has arrived in England in the Shannon.

The U. S. Brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize have sailed from this port on a cruize.

DIED,

In Plymouth, Mr. Miss ELIZABETH WETHERELL, aged 36.

In this town, Miss MARY SHELDEN, aged 16.

Mr. NATHANIEL METCHER, aged 54.

We exceedingly regret our inability to present our readers this day the masterly Speech of Gov. Strong. Many interesting articles in type we are compelled to omit.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS *various circumstances that have transpired since the disastrous Fire of the 22d December, 1813, connected with the particular manner in which the fire took place on the evening of the 12th inst. afford the strongest reason to believe that those calamities were produced by the premeditated villainy of incendiaries:—The Selectmen, pursuant to a vote of the inhabitants, in Town Meeting assembled, do, hereby, offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the discovery and conviction of the person, or persons, who, intentionally, set fire to Mrs. Woodward's Barn, on the evening of the 22d of December last, or the Rope-Walk of Mr. Aderman on the evening of the 12th inst.*

Portsmouth, January 15, 1814.

JOHN F. P. ABBOTT,
SAMUEL HUTCHINGS,
JAMES SHAPLEY,
HUNKING PENHALLOW,
Selectmen.

N. B. A person by the name of Thomas King, alias William King, alias Samuel King, alias Peter King, alias Thomas Folger, who has been for some time lurking in this vicinity, is suspected of being the perpetrator. He is about twenty-four years of age, of middling stature, wears a light colored out-side coat, and fur cap.

JOHN S. DAVIS

PRESENTS his sincere and hearty thanks to his friends and fellow citizens, and also to the Gentlemen of the Navy, for their kind exertions in saving his property when exposed to the ravages of the Fire on Wednesday evening last. Portsmouth, Jan. 15.

LOST,

ON the night of the 22d ult. 2 large striped damask Table Cloths, marked N.H. No. 2; 1 large damask, do. marked R.L.S.; 1 large striped damask breakfast Table Cloth, marked N.H. No. 8; and several damask Napkins. Any person having found the above articles or any of them, shall be rewarded by leaving them with the Printer.

Wanted,

A HORSE to keep this Winter for his use—the service will be easy and keeping good. Inquire at this office. Jan. 15.

Samuel Fernald

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of this town, and others, through whose kind exertions most of the stock in his shop was saved from destruction at the late fire, and informs them he has taken a Shop opposite his former stand in Daniel-street, on the corner of Penhallow street, where he continues to carry on the

HAT MAKING BUSINESS,

as usual, and will be happy to attend to any commands they may have in his line.

He has received, and will keep constantly on hand a quantity of first quality Hats from the Boston factory.

Necessity compels him to call on all those who are indebted to him, and who have not suffered by the late fire, for an immediate payment. From those in the country who are indebted to him, country produce in any kind will be received, as he has lost by the late fire, all his stock of provision. Jan. 15.

TAPPAN & FOSTER

Has just received at No. 2, Market-street,

NO. 1, Vol. 2d of the *Christian Disciple*; it is intended that this volume shall be distinct from the first, that new subscribers may commence with the year. Terms D. 1 75 per annum.

No. 2, Analectic Magazine, embellished with an elegant vignette title, and a Portrait of Capt. PERRY.

Southey's Life of Nelson, 2 vols.

Montgomery's "World before the Flood."

Typographical Maps of the seat of war in Europe, &c. &c.

SQUARES—a new supply of No. 1, is just arrived. Jan. 15.

ALL persons having demands on the Estate of

VALENTINE PICKERING,

late of Newington, deceased, are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to JOSEPH W. PICKERING,

Attorney for SARAH T. PICKERING,
Administratrix.
Jan. 15.

To be Let,

PART of a convenient House in the Middle Road, near Akerman's Ropewalk.—Apply to LYDIA UNDERWOOD. Jan. 15.

Massachusetts Register,

And U. States Calendar for 1814,

For Sale by JAMES F. SHORES.

Three Cents Reward.

DESERTED the service of his master last Monday, an apprentice boy, named THOMAS HAM, of Newbury port.—All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, as they would avoid the penalty of the law. The boy is remarkably for excessive ignorance, impudence, illness and profanity.

Portsmouth, Jan 15.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY—11 o'clock,
At the Auction Store, Market-Street,

THE remainder of the Furniture, &c. left unsold on Tuesday, consisting of a great variety of handsome and useful articles; among which are,

6 handsome Looking Glasses,
A quantity of Counterpanes, Sheets,
Blankets, fine Curtains; also,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Brass and plated Candlesticks,
Carpeting, ALSO,
2 hhds. Molasses, 1 do. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. W. I. do. 1 hhd. Flour,
1 chest Souchong Tea, 1 bale Cotton,
and many other articles.
Jan. 15. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

THE Sale of a Stock in Trade advertised for sale This Day, at the Store on the Parade, lately occupied by Mr. Joshua Wentworth, is postponed by the present—notice will be given of the sale in future papers.
Jan. 15. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

Wood Land for Sale.

On SATURDAY Next—22d instant.

WILL be Sold at the Bell Tavern, at noon, about six acres of WOOD LAND, situate two and an half miles from the Parade, covered with a handsome growth of hard wood, and bounded by land of Messrs. A. Shaw, P. Hodgdon, and E. Call—Any person wishing to view the premises will apply to Mr. THOMAS LANG at Portsmouth Plains. Conditions made known by
Jan. 15. WM. BOYD, *Agt.*

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on the Bell Tavern in Portsmouth, on SATURDAY the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, a LOT of LAND situate in Greenland, being part of the Ayers farm, (so called), adjoining the place lately owned by John Meader, deceased. Said Land is of good quality, and in good order for mowing and tillage, except a third part of the same which is well wooded, and will be sold all together, or divided into lots, as will best suit the purchasers. For further particulars inquire of BENJAMIN WEEKS, *or* M. B. PARKER.
Greenland, Jan. 15, 1814.

On FRIDAY, 28th inst — 10 o'clock

AT the dwelling house of Dr. JAMES SPELMAN, all his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Particulars in future papers.
Jan 8. S. LARKIN, Auct.

On SATURDAY, 29th inst. 12 o'clock

Will be Sold at Public Auction,
On the Premises,

A TWO story Dwelling House almost new, and completely finished, containing 3 lower rooms, a scullery and pantry, and 4 chambers, also, a barn and woodhouse, and every other convenience. Said House is situated on Washington and Summer-streets, and is a remarkably pleasant situation. For further particulars inquire of JAMES FERGUSON, or
Jan. 8. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

A VALUABLE fire proof brick HOUSE, 3 stories high, situate in Ladd street, adjoining Mrs. Sweet's boarding-house, will be offered for sale by Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, February 1st,
At 12 o'clock, on the premises,

Said House has the Aqueduct, and is calculated for two families.——Terms 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, for approved endorsed notes, with interest. *WILLIAM BOYD, Auct.*
Jan. 1.

On THURSDAY the 3d of February next—10 o'clock,
At the Auction Store, Market-Street,

A SMALL Invoice of Hard Ware Goods—consisting of Iron Spades and Shovels, Hammers, Hatchets, Planes and Plane Irons, Pewter Inkstands, Coffee and Pepper Mills, Ladles, Brass Candlesticks, Hinges of different kinds, &c.

ALSO,

A few pieces Linen, a few dozen pairs white cotton Stockings, and a variety of other articles.
Jan. 8. S. LARKIN, Auct.

Four or Five Gentlemen

CAN be accommodated with genteel BOARDING at *Mrs. STEVENS's* in School street. Jan. 15.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL FARM opposite the Meeting House in Lee, in this State.—There are upon said Farm a dwelling-house, a barn, and an orchard.—Apply to
Jan. 15. ESTWICKE EVANS.

Pressed Bricks.

80 or 90,000 best Danvers pressed BRICKS—a sample of which may be seen at *Shepherd J. Frost's House*, for sale by

SHEPHERD J. FROST,
WILLIAM PALMER.
Portsmouth, Jan. 15.

Medical.

A MEETING of the Eastern District of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, will be held at John Davenport Esq's, in this town, the first Wednesday of February ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual and general attendance is requested.

JOHN FOGG, Notary.
Portsmouth, Jan. 15, 1814.

Benjamin Evans,

TIN-Plate Worker, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken a shop in Fore street, near Mr. William Sheafe's wharf—where he would be happy to accommodate them in any article in his line of business, either to be made or repaired. Every favor received with gratitude. Jan. 15.

A Farm to Let.

TO be Let, and entered on the 31st of March next, a farm in Greenland, affording hay and pasturing sufficient for twenty head of cattle, & excellent village granital, good buildings, &c. For further information inquire of the Printer Jan. 15

POETRY.

LIFE has, in allegory, been often represented by philosophers and poets under the similitude of a Voyage. The original GREEN has managed this figure with great dexterity.

THUS sure I steer my bark, and sail
On even keel, with gentle gale,
At first I make my reason sit,
My crew of passions all submit;
If dark and blustering prove some nights,
Philosophy puts forth her lights.
Experience holds the cautious glass,
To shun the breakers as I pass.
And frequent throws the wary lead,
To see what dangers may be hid.

On a sign-board at a small ale-house, at a village in one of the midland counties, England, are the following lines.

I John Stubbs levith heare
Selles good branday finn and bear
I meand my borde a leetell whyter
To lette you nowe I selles good seyder.

There are other classes in Society who will within one or two years, and even in six months, if Bonaparte is destroyed, see cause to change their opinions as to their *bonnes fortunes*. The dapper youth who had mounted his silver spanlette, and had indulged his dreams of Colonelcies and Generalships—who had sparned at the dull pursuits of civil life," may find his visionary honors fade. His military dress must be changed for the *despised decorum* of domestic habiliments. "The pomp and circumstance of war" must be replaced by the tedious routine of domestic employments. Just enough of the soldier to be spoiled as a citizen, he will become the pity and the scorn of the more industrious, but to him despised merchant, mechanic or civilian.

Such is the necessary effect of war in a country necessarily and essentially peaceful.

Boston Gazette.

THE FAMILY OF SCHWARTZENBURG.

This family is one of the most ancient houses of Germany. The Prince John, is a Sovereign of the German Empire; to him belongs the Principality of Schwartzenburg and the county of Seisheim situated in the circle of Franconia; besides he is possessed of property on the Rhine, in Switzerland, Buhemia, Moravia, &c. This house has always been ardently attached to the house of Austria, under the government of which they have held the highest stations—and with the house of Lichtenstein are considered the richest princes of Europe.

Their Palace at Vienna, is the best after Prince Lichtenstein's, but their park, which is open for the amusement of the public, is considered the best in Europe, even superior to the Belvidere.

The reigning Prince JOHN, Schwartzenburg, was born in 1769. The Commander of the Austrian force, Prince CHARLES, was born 15th April 1771, consequently is now in his 43d year.

The Archduke CHARLES Louis John of Austria is brother to the Emperor Francis the 2d, and was born the 5th September 1771, and is therefore within a few months of the same age as Prince Charles of Schwartzenburg.

The *Archduke Charles* is Generalissimo of ALL the Austrian forces. *Prince Charles of Schwartzenburg* is Commander in Chief of a particular army.—*London Paper.*

At a school in the country the following notice appears—"Reading and working *teached*, here at *fourteen pence* a week. *Young ladies* who learn *manners* must pay *two pence* more.

A prisoner within these few days appeared at Stafford county jail, *bringing his own commitment*. The constable, he said, was *busy in his harvest*, and could not come with him. It was not till after he had given his *word* and *honor* that he was the person named in the commitment that he was admitted.—*London Paper.*

The cargo of the brig New-Hazard, arrived at Boston, from Canton, consists of the following articles, viz.

809 chests hyson-skin, 440 do. young-hyson, 203 do. hyson, 151 do. gunpowder, 21 do. bohea, 162 qr. do. bohea, 62 do. congo, 62 do. canpoys, 749 do. souchong, 15 boxes Teas; 575 bundles cassia, 109 bales short nankins, 29 do company yellow do. 26 do. white do. 148 do. blue do. 42 dining sets China, 70 boxes cups and saucers, 5 do. plates, 1 do. silks, 8,000 lbs. Tutenague.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

THIS Paper is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the Printing Office, No. 11, Market-Street;—Price 2 dollars per annum—10 cents single.

Terms of Advertising.

From the 1st January the price per square will be 1 dollar 25 cents. Small Advertisements 1 dollar.—Those from the country must be accompanied with the cash, and all letters post paid.

Blanks,

And all descriptions of Job Printing struck off at short notice. Jan. 8.

THE subscribers take this method of apprising their mercantile friends in the United States, that during the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of sales in their hands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

The utmost attention will be paid to the orders of gentlemen in America, who may be AGENTS for spanish, swedish, or other neutral merchants, trading under the prince regent's proclamations, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamations, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

Bring agents for the principal incorporated insurance companies, from the capital of South-Carolina to Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, these are directors in each office, or merchants in every town to whom insurance may be had, should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda, now established at the port of St George, and conducted by the Junior partner, under the firm of WM BAKER, & Co. *HOSKINS, BANKS & Co.*

Notice.

THE Sufferers by the late Fire in Portsmouth, who propose to apply for relief, are desired as soon as may be, to exhibit to the Committee appointed to receive and distribute Donations, a particular statement of their losses, in doing which they are specially cautioned against any Exaggerations, as the Committee will deem it their duty, on the discovery of any fraud, to discredit the whole account, until substantially proved.

As soon as the returns are received the Committee will publish the names of the sufferers—amounts of their losses as exhibited, to give opportunity for any information respecting them, that may be thought necessary.

The Committee have their office in the northernmost brick store in Merchants Row.

Jan. 1.

LOST,

ON the Evening of the late Fire, a superfine dark drab SURTOUT, nearly new. Any person having it, shall be satisfactorily rewarded by returning it to

WILLIAM JONES, jun.
Jan. 8. *No. 6, Market Street.*

LOST,

ON the Evening of the late Fire, a new EASY-CHAIR, covered with red and white copperplate,—and a lady's red japanned DRESSING-BOX. Any person having either of the above articles, will oblige the owner, and be rewarded, by informing the Editor of the Oracle. Jan. 8.

Dr. Pierrepont

HAS removed into a house of *T. Manning, Esq.* in Pleasant street, near the south meeting house.

LOST,—On the evening of the late distressing fire, the following *Books*, viz.—Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; 2d vol. Pitt Royal Latin Grammar; 6th vol. Plinii Historia Naturalis; 5th vol. Hume's History of England.—Any person having any the above volumes in possession, and will please to return them, shall be satisfactorily rewarded, and will highly oblige

Jan. 1. *J. H. PIERREPONT.*

Messrs. Whidden & Trundy

TENDER their hearty thanks to their friends and fellow-citizens, who by their strenuous exertions rescued the greater part of their property from the late fire.

They also inform the public that they have taken a stand a few doors south of their former one, on the opposite side, where they will be happy to wait on their customers as usual.

January 1.

THE subscriber feels under great obligations to his friends for their timely aid at the late distressing Fire. He would likewise inform them and the public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by *Mr. William Walker*,

WHERE HE OFFERS

West India Goods and Groceries,

As usual.

Jan. 1. JOSEPH CLARK.

LOST,

ELEVEN boxes Chocolate, 5 bags Cocoa, 1 set mast Blanks, 2 bags Coffee, the upper part of a brass Shovel, half a bale Cotton, two-thirds barrel Pork, bundle of Clothing just washed, 2 coils second hand Rope, one brass Basin, one copper ditto with a piece soldered into the side of it, some old Sails and second hand Canvas, and a number of desk Draws.——All the above Goods were removed from store No. 12 on the Pier, and from the subscriber's dwelling-house in Pitt street, previous to the fire's reaching there. If any part of the above goods are in the possession of any persons, who will return them, or give information where they may be found, shall be rewarded for their trouble, and receive the thanks of the subscriber. He tenders his grateful thanks to those that assisted him in saving his dwelling-house and the greater part of his furniture.

Jan. 1. *JOSEPH CHASE.*

Lost,

AFTER taken out of the Store of the Subscriber at the late fire,

2 thirds chest Hyson Tea, St. Cuthbert's cargo; 2 boxes souchong do. one of the Trumbull's do.; the other of the Atalmalpa's, marked D. B.; 1 Box Chocolate, Welch's, No. 1; 1 do. Candles; 2 parts Bbls. Jamaica Sugar, from 10 to 15 loaves, do.; 1 Bag Coffee; 1 Bbl. Flour; 1-2 do. Almonds; 3 Casks Raisins, & some Boxes do. Any information of the above Goods will be gladly received by

Jan. 8. JOSEPH CLARK.

LOST,

ON the evening of the late fire, the following articles taken from Mrs. ADAMS's house and Mrs. SPARHAWK's shop—

1 cross birch Bedstead, sacking bottom; 1 copper Tea Kettle, bruised on one side; 1 large white pine Table; 1 blue edged Tureen; 1 large Trunk covered with black leather, much worn on the top, containing sheets and other articles, some marked E. A. some L. S. and some without any mark; 1 green silk Umbrella, almost new; 1 tow cloth bag, a little mealed on the inside, containing several articles of shop goods, also several pairs black morocain Shoes, which were done up separately in brown paper; 1 doz. rose colored English silk Gloves; 1 new pair gentlemens morocco Shoes; 1 pair ladies green walking shoes; 1 large tin Tea Canister but little used; several small articles of Tin ware, almost new, such as coffee pans, tin sheets, &c.; 1 small black Waiter; 4 green Windsor Chairs, marked on the bottom N. A.; 1 large coal Hammer; 1 pair Sugar Nippers; 1 lead colored bombazett Vandyke, bound with ribbon; 1 japanned glass Basket; 1 large wooden bowl; 2 Mortars and pestles, one of them white; 1 silver plated spur and one over shoe; 1 old morocco sword belt, plated trimmings; also, many articles of shop goods, taken out house; 1 common Prayer Book, bound with red morocco. Jan. 8.

M. S. Blunt

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his friends, for their excellum in saving all his household Furniture &c. from the dreadful flames in the late distressing fire.

LOST,

After the fire, 1 Latin Dictionary with John S. Blunt's name in it; 1 Cicero's Oration in Latin, with Amos Tappan's name in it; 1 Bailey's Dictionary, newly bound; several other Books; 1 pair bed Blankets, large and thick, but little worn; 1 Pillow; 1 buff great Coat with a rack in the bottom; 1 Box Coffee; 2 bags Cotton; 8 boxes Pistol barrels, in mountings; several casks Glass Ware; 2 pair worsted Stockings. Any person having any of the above articles in possession and will return them, will greatly oblige

Jan. 8. M. S. BLUNT.

More New Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER

HAS just received and this day opening a great variety of

Fancy and Staple GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Navy Blue Broadcloths from 10 to 20 dols. pr yd.
Black do. 9 to 20;
Superfine double milled blue Cassimere,
Do. black and drab do.
Blue, drab, and mixt Berlin Cord,
Low priced blue Broadcloths and Cassimere,
A great variety of imitation London Prints,
Colored and black Canton Crapes, best quality,
Black and colored Italian Crapes,
Linen Diaper and Table Cloths,
Elegant fancy Ribbons,
Mixed and fancy silk Cord,
Indin black fringed silk Handkerchief,
Patch Emmettes, Dress Flounce,
Green and fringes, Dimities,
Very fine Cambrick Muslin,
Flag and Bandanah Handkerchiefs,
Red Flannels— *A large supply of*
Very fine Factory Shirtings,
Rose Blankets,
Drab Kersey and Fearnought,
Sable, Bear, and mock Sable Muffs & Tippets,
Ladies and gentlemen's Socks, &c. &c. &c.

January 8, 1813.

Charles Hardy

HAS for Sale,—A quantity of DUFFILS, COATINGS, and country made COTTON CLOTH, which he will sell by the piece for cash, or the whole on a short approved credit. Jan. 1.

American, English & French Goods.

William Jones, jun.

IS this day opening a great variety of SILK, COTTON & WOOLLEN GOODS, which are offered at a small advance for Cash.

Constantly kept on hand,

Cotton warp Yarn, sewing & knitting Cotton, large cotton Counterpanes, cotton Shirtings of the first bleach, made of yarn from Nn. 10 to 40.

Oct. 9. tf

IN ELEGANT STYLE.

SILLOWAY & AVERELL, *From Boston*, No. 8 1-2, MARKET-STREET,

Have just received late fashions for dress coats, surtouts, &c.

Gentlemen's travelling coats, cloaks, &c. made in the best manner.

UNIFORMS.

Officers' full and undress coats (of which they have made more than one hundred in the last six months) executed in the best manner, with expedition and moderate charges.

Cutting done in the most accurate manner.

Coats made with or without seams!

Every garment warranted to suit.

S. & A. pay their whole attention to custom work. tf Oct. 9.

English, French & India Goods.

EMUEL DRAPER has just received and this day opening a variety of

English, French and India Goods,

which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

VIZ.

Black Canton Crape, together with every other article of mourning:

An elegant variety colored Canton Crapes;
Straw hats and bonnets; Irish linens;
Fine shirting and low priced India cottons;
Factory ginghams, checks, stripes, shirting, sheeting and bed tick;
Real superfine navy blue broadcloth, at 15 dollars per yard, &c. &c. &c. Aug. 28.

Gun-Powder Manufactory.

THE subscriber having become interested in the Manufactory of GUN-POWDER, at Westfield, (Mass.) in connection with Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS—informs his friends and the public, that he shall in future be enabled to supply them with GUNPOWDER, of a superior quality, and on very reasonable terms, at his store, No. 54, state-street, Boston, where he also has on hand,

English Tower proof and Dupont & Co's best GUNPOWDER—Refined and Crude NITRE—Cannon BALLS and Grape SHOT; Brimstone and Bar LEAD, with every article for the armament of Ships of War and Military Companies. ELIJAH WITHINGTON.

Cannon, musket and pistol Cartridges; Gun-Powder; shot, balls, &c. by retail as above, by Boston, Sept 25. 4m A. WELLER.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER

HAS just received and offers for sale a variety of *Seasonable Goods,*

Among which are superfine French blue Broad Cloth at 16 dolls.
Do. black at 15 dolls.
Do. blue and drab Cassimeres;
Dark Corbeau, and olive Broad Cloths;
An elegant variety of Levantine, and double Florence Lustrings;
Black, white, and blue Italian Crapes;
Unglazed London Prints;
Fancy Ribbons;
Black, dark and light drab Beaver Bonnets;
Dawn Trimmings;
Bear and mock sable Muffs and Tippets;
A great variety of Bear Tippets, from 2,50 to 8 dolls;
A very large supply of Factory Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks, Stripes, Bed-Tick, and cotton Sewings;
Bundle and pound Pins, &c. &c. &c.

December 1.

Fall and Winter Goods.

EDWARD PARRY offers for sale a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Among which are superfine and low priced Broadcloths;
Devonshire Kersey and Coatings;
Queencloths and Petitse Flannels;
A large assortment of the very best Rose Blankets; *Also,*
Fine Flannels, Bombazetts, Wildbores, Cambleterns, Shallioons and Calimancoes;
Chintzes, Ginghams, plain & figured Muslins.

All of which will be sold cheap at his store, sign of the Lamb & Flag, No. 10 Market-street.

Oct. 16. tf

William Stanwood

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by Mr. James Goodrich (as a vending shop) in Austin's building, Pendleton street—where he will be happy to wait on them as usual.

Jan 1.

NOTICE.

THE Selectmen, will, for the present, transact the Town business, in the North-east chamber of Austin's building, in Court-street.

☞ Meetings, as usual, every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. *June—'8.*

REMOVAL.

JAMES R. PUTNAM,

Boot & Shoe MAKER,

Informs his customers and the public that he has removed his *Shop & Boot Making Manufactory* from No. 13, Market-street, to the Chamber under the Intelligencer Printing Office, opposite No. 5, Merchants Row, where he shall be happy to attend to the commands of his customers.

January 1.

THOMAS S. BOWLES,

Mathematical & Optical Instrument Maker,

HAS taken a shop in Washington street, south-east of his former stand, where he will be happy to wait on all those who may favor him with their custom. Jan. 1.

Brass Foundery.

SAMUEL GERRISH

INFORMS his customers and the public that he has for the present taken the Shop next to the Ferry (late Mr. Hill's) where he carries on the Brass Founders Business, as usual. Jan. 1.

Maps of Portsmouth & Canada.

FOR Sale at the Book Stores, and by J. G. HALES, at the Bell Tavern, a New Map of the compact part of the Town of Portsmouth, with the different fires of 1802, 1806 and 1813 accurately delineated thereon. *Also,* Jan. 1. A New Map of Canada

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *PINDER & MENDUM,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

BENJAMIN PINDER,
Jan. 1. *JOHN MENDUM.*

Lost,

AT the late Fire, a number of FIRE BUCKETS belonging to the *Phœnix Fire Society.* A reward of fifty cents each will be given for every one of said Buckets which shall be left at the Subscriber's Store.

Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWHALL.

Cow Lost.

STRAYED, during the fire, a large red COW—had round her neck a bow, piece of rope round her horns, and marked with white under her belly. Any person giving information of her shall be rewarded. Apply to the Printer. Jan. 1.

WILLIAM JONES, Jun.

HAS received the following Articles, which are offered at a small advance for cash,

60 ps. 4-4 & 5-4 white cotton rambrick, from 3s6 to 12s;
Black, slate, brown & purple do.
Fine linen tapes; do. & common bobbin;
Bundle & pound pins;
Fine & common white flannels;
Black & white French crapes;
Best black canton do.
Black Florence lustres, sarsnets, lustrings;
Moules & Persians, black sewing silk;
Men's & women's blk. silk hose & gloves;
Ribbons & galloons;
Black florentine & Cantun cambletts.

Constantly kept on hand every article for mourning. tf Aug. 21.

FLOUR.

J. H SHERBURNE

Offers for sale at his Auction Office, Daniel street,

A FEW bbls. superfine FLOUR, for family use, and a few half boxes No. 1 CHOCOLATE. Jan. 1.

To Let,

THAT excellent stand for business on the Parade, opposite the Brick Market, which *Joshua Wentworth* has occupied for years past. Inquire of

Jan. 1, ASA DEARBORN.

NAVY BLUE BROADCLOTHS.

SILLOWAY & AVERELL, *Tailors,* FROM BOSTON,

No. 8 1-2, Market Street,—Have for Sale, Superfine navy blue BROADCLOTHS, and many other articles in their line of business.

☞ *The latest Fashions are received.*

☞ Every garment warranted to suit.

Portsmouth, Dec. 18.

HEAD-ACHE SNUFF.

IT is a serious and solemn truth that some remarkable instances of relief have occurred, by the use of this fragrant and gratifying restorative in dizziness, headache, hypochondria, &c. should the incredulous declare it the consequence of imagination, be it so; it is needless to cavil about the cause, when the desired effect is produced. The community by frequent disappointments and impositions are covetous in their belief, but truth is omnipotent, and public confidence, though slow, is sure.

Among the circles of this snuff are its great *antiputrescent qualities*; any person in the least acquainted with the Materia Medica would readily acknowledge the fact; The use of it therefore is indispensable for all those who watch with or visit the sick. As a proof of the merits of this article the proprietor is in possession of the voluntary and unbiassed certificate of Doctor *Benjamin Waterhouse*, the "Jenner of America," which accompany each bottle.

Price 50 cents, or 4 dollars per dozen.

Liberal Terms to Wholesale Customers.

Purchasers will be refunded the principal and interest of any number they may have on hand and see fit to return in one year from the sale.

For Sale in Portsmouth, N. H. by
NATHANIEL S. PEIRCE.

Just received at the Drug and Medicine Store Market-street, Portsmouth,

Where also may be obtained the celebrated *NEW-ENGLAND EYE-SALVE,* so remarkable for the cures it has effected.

—ALSO—

A general assortment
MEDICINE, fresh and good.

Portsmouth, Nov. 6. 4m

Grand Lodge.

THE Officers and Members of the GRAND LODGE of the State of New-Hampshire, the District Deputy Grand Master, and the Masters and Wardens of Subordinate Lodges, are summoned that the Grand Assembly of the Grand Lodge, will be convened at the Lodge Room in Portsmouth, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1813, at two o'clock, P. M. By order,

CHARLES TAPPAN,
Jan. 8. *Grand Secretary.*

TO BE LET,

THE STORE opposite Mr. C. *Pierce's* Book-Store and next door to the Post Office, having a complete cellar under the same 28 feet long, 24 feet wide and 8 1-2 feet high with an outside cellar door.—Enquire of

NATH'L B. MARCH,
Who has Fire Sale.

Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Mattresses, Fire Buckets, Chaise Whips, Sleigh and Chaise Harnesses, &c. &c. Jan. 8.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE World before the Flood, a Poem by *James Montgomery*, author of the Wanderer in Switzerland, &c.

The Poetical works of *Walter Scott*, in 5 neat pocket volumes.

Anatomical description of the Arteries of the Human Body, illustrated by several coloured engravings, selected and reduced from the folios of Haller.

ALSO,

The Trial of Alpheus Silvernore and Samuel Angier for the murder of Nicholas John Cranch, *Just received by JAMES P. SHORES,*
Jan. 8. No. 1, Market-street.

EDUCATION.

GEORGE FORRESTER RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has the last two qualifications for a sufficient number of scholars in his new school room behind the Post Office.

Lost, or Stolen,

On the evening of the late fire, a parcel of Books, including Hallet's Notes; Cruden's Concordance; 1 vol. Cowper's Poems, &c. also, sundry articles of Clothing—1 green mixture coat; 3 gowns, &c. For particulars, inquire either at the school-room, or at the lodgings of the subscriber, in the house of Capt. *Thomas Bronn*, Cross-street.

Jan. 8. GEORGE FORRESTER.

DR. SPALDING

WILL be in Portsmouth from the 6th to the 25th January, during which time every person indebted to him is earnestly desired to call and make payment.

Every account and note which remains unpaid after that period, will be left with an attorney for immediate collection.

All persons having demands against Dr. S. will be pleased to call for payment. *Jan. 8.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Bookstore of TAPPAN & FOSTER,

PROCEEDINGS of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, on the important subjects referred to in the Governor's Speech, at the opening of the special session, October 27, 1813, with the yeas and nays in both branches, on accepting the Reports of the several Committees to whom the subjects were referred. Jan. 8.

Dwelling House For Sale.

FOR Sale the Dwelling House and Land in Penhallow-street, belonging to JACOB WALDEN. If not sold before the 24th February, will then be put to Auction. Jan. 8.

YORK, ss. At a Court of Probate, holden at Wells, in said county, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS a certain instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM REMICH, late of Eliot, in said county, deceased, is presented for Probate by *William Remich*, Executor therein named: *Ordered*, that the said executor notify all persons interested in said will to appear at this Court to be holden at York on the 14th day of February next, by serving those living within twenty miles with an attested copy of this order, or by reading the same to them, and by causing the same to be published in the *Oracle of the Day*, printed at Portsmouth, three weeks successively, the last publication and services aforesaid to be seven days at least prior to the said 14th day of February next, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should or should not be approved and allowed.

STEPHEN THACHER, *Judge.*

A true copy, Attest,
Jan. 8. DANIEL NEWCOMB, *Register.*

PATENT COLUMBIAN WASHER,

An assistant to the common method of hand washing.

THIS cheap Machine, consisting of fluted Rollers, is so constructed, that when placed obliquely in the wash tub, and the cloths passed up and down on the rollers, (either with one or both hands) washing is performed with ease, nicety and dispatch, and as appears by numerous certificates exhibited by the patentee, with very considerable saving of time, soap, firewood and injury to the clothes.—Upwards of 300 citizens of Philadelphia have certified that "the Columbian Washer when put into our hands appeared trifling and insignificant, but upon mur domestics acquiring its use, we find that it far exceeds any thing of the kind which has ever come to our knowledge."

The machine with patent right for one family is only two dollars, together with the privilege of using in said family as many machines upon this principle as they may choose.—Any family may receive Machines on trial gratis, or purchase the right and Machine before or after trial, or not at all, as suits, at either of the following places, viz.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Merchant, No. 3, Congress-Street, Portsmouth.
JOHN WHEELER,
At the Post-Office, Dover.
TIMOTHY GRIDLEY,
July 20, 1813. *At his Manufactory, Exeter.*

American Manufacture.

EMUEL DRAPER Has just received and now opening very fine and low priced shirting Cottons; 7-8 and 6-4 Ginghams; 4-4 & 5-4 Sheetings; Checks, Stripes and Chambrays; fine & common Bed-Tick; very fine & common sewing Cottons.

Likewise just received,
A COMPLETE
English, French & India Goods,

which with his stock on hand, makes his assortment very good. Oct. 9.